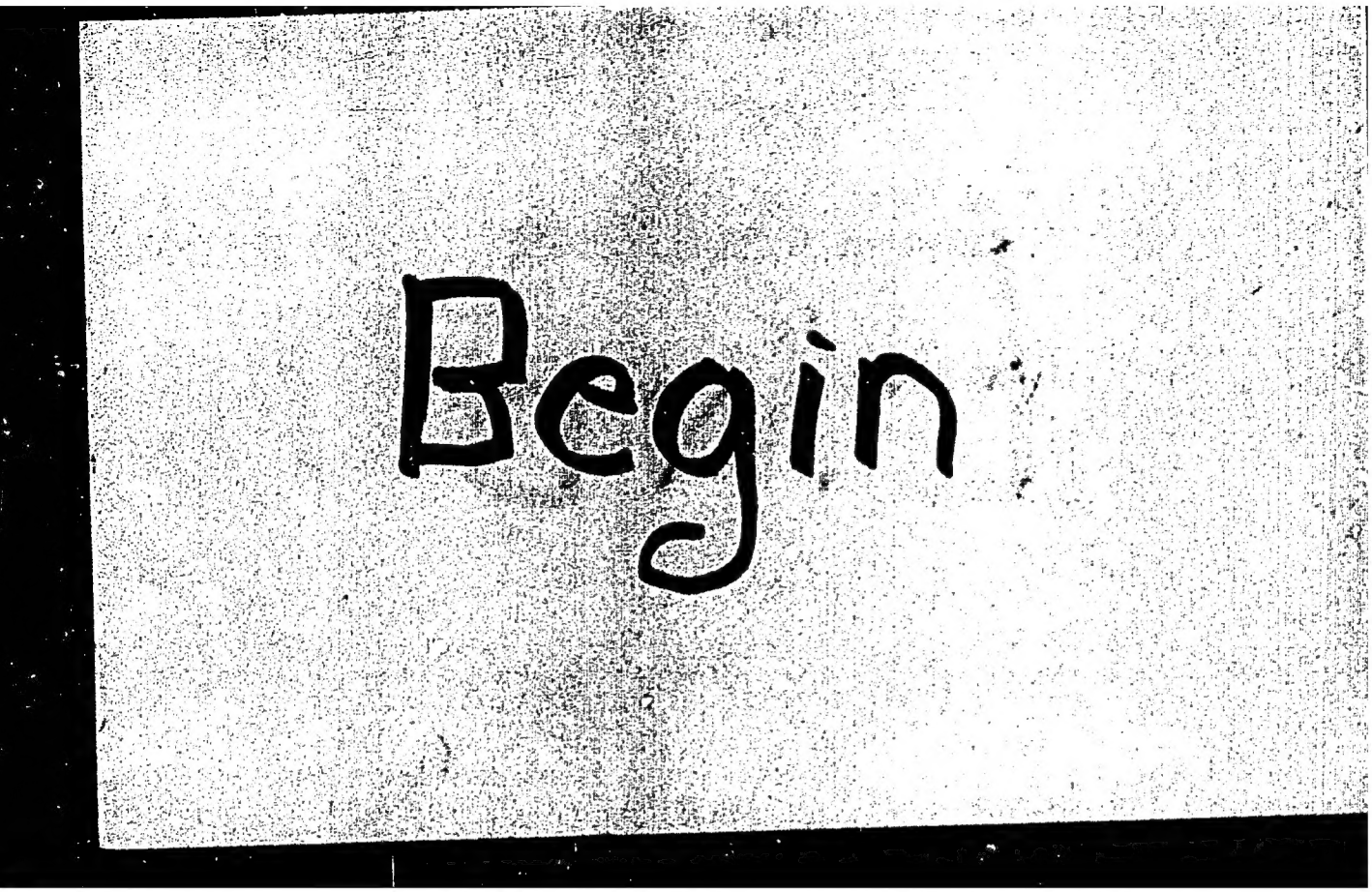

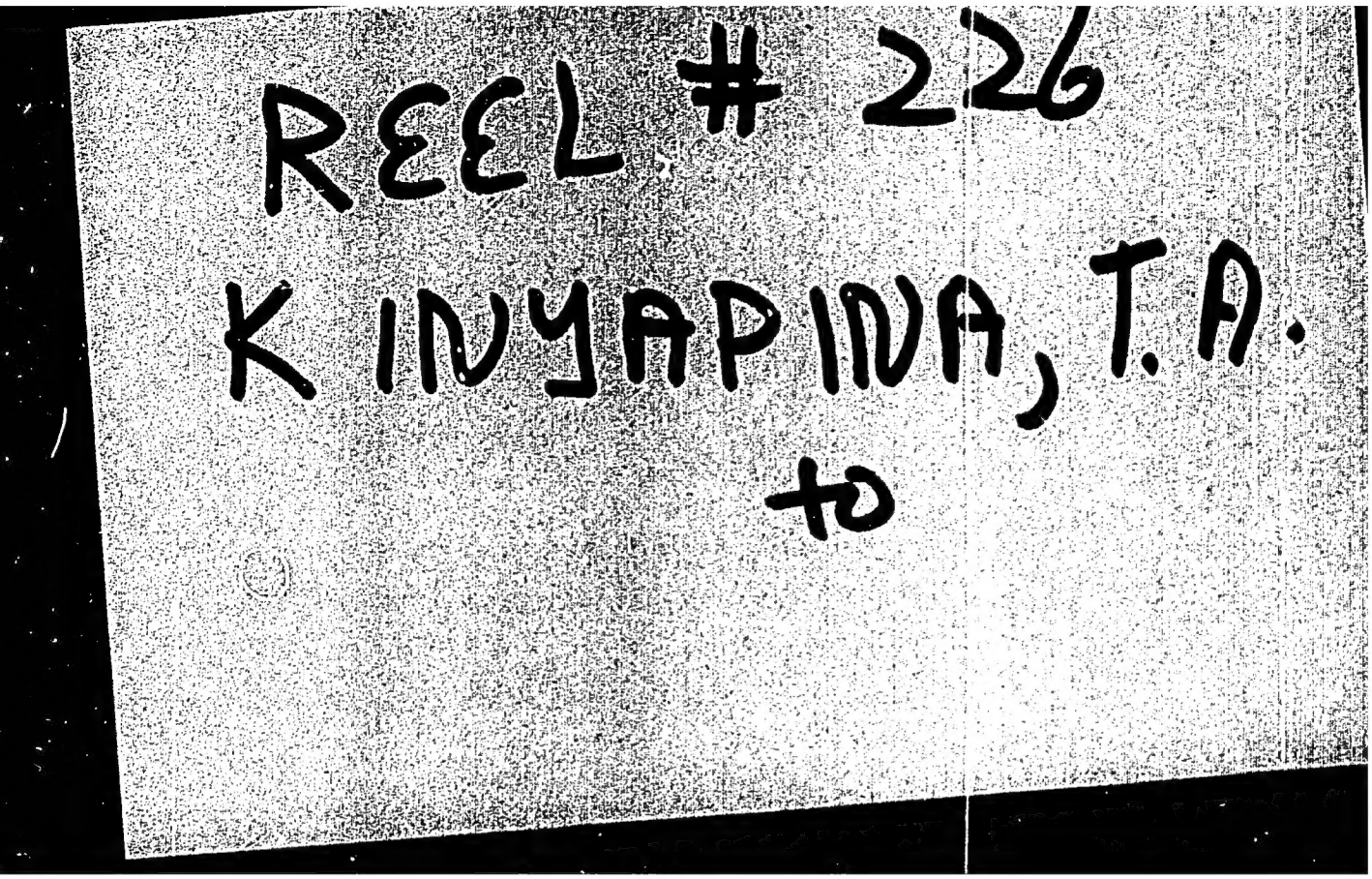

S/169/60/000/010/001/013
AC05/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 10. p. 38, # 11939

AUTHORS: Gubin, I.Ye., Kinyapina, T.A.

TITLE: The Gazorchashminskiy Earthquake in 1956

PERIODICAL: Tr. AN TadzhSSR, 1958, Vol. 94, pp. 15-28

TEXT: The consequences are described of the Gazorchashminskiy earthquake of force eight, which occurred in the territory of the Garmskiy rayon of the Tadzhik SSR. It is reported on the geologic structure of the disturbed region. The results are presented of the inspection of the damages and destructions of buildings in 80 populated points. According to the destruction degree of the various buildings, the authors divide the populated points into 5 groups. The earthquake epicenter was determined by instruments and macroseismically; the results agree. The depth of the focus was about 5 km. There are 15 references.

S.V. Puchkov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

KINYAPINA, T.A.

Earthquake on November 14, 1937. Trudy Inst. seism. stroi. i seism. 12:111-120 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

Kinyapina, V. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5153

Garmonov, I.V., and B. N. Kortkevich, Resp. eds.

Sintez monomerov dlya proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Synthesis of Monomers for the Production of Synthetic Rubber) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1960. 850 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Upravleniye SK i neftekhimii. Giprokauchuk i VNIISK.

Eds.: S.A. Zonis and Ya. I. Shur; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians working in the synthetic-rubber, plastics, and petroleum refining industries, and in scientific research institutes affiliated with these industries.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles which report on research carried out at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Akademika S.V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni Academician S.V. Lebedev) and the Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Synthetic Rubber Industry) in the synthesis of isoprene, styrene, acetylene, acetaldehyde, and other initial products for synthetic rubber production. The articles also discuss methods of extracting these products from their preparatory media. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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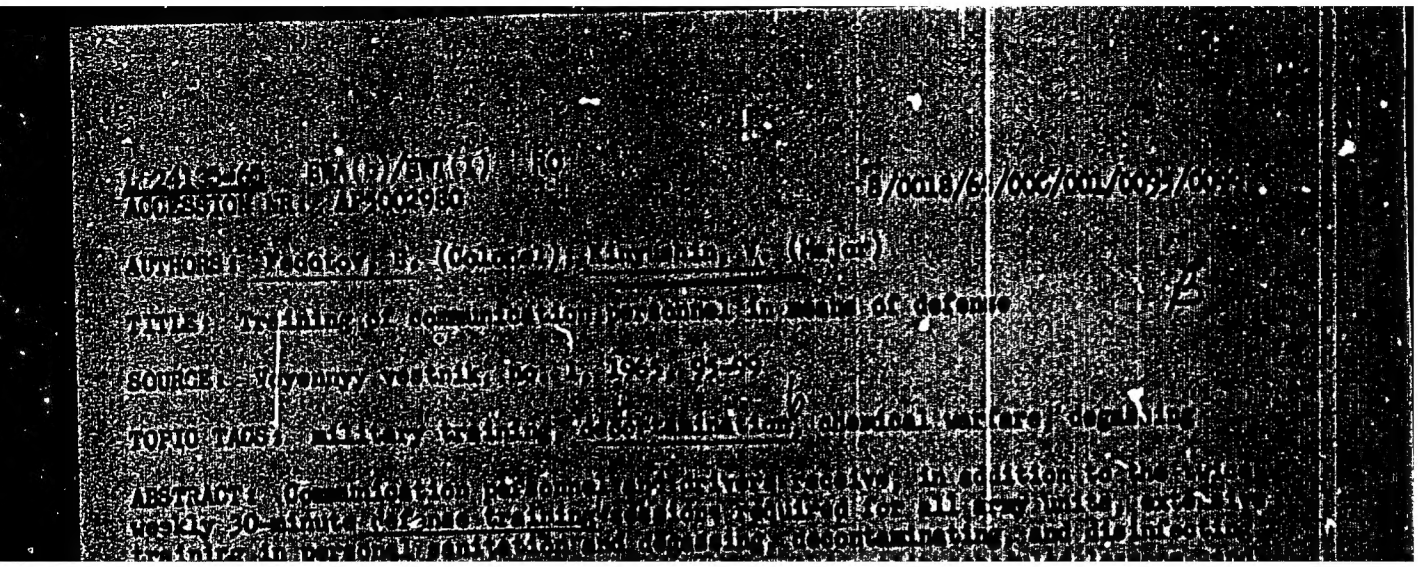
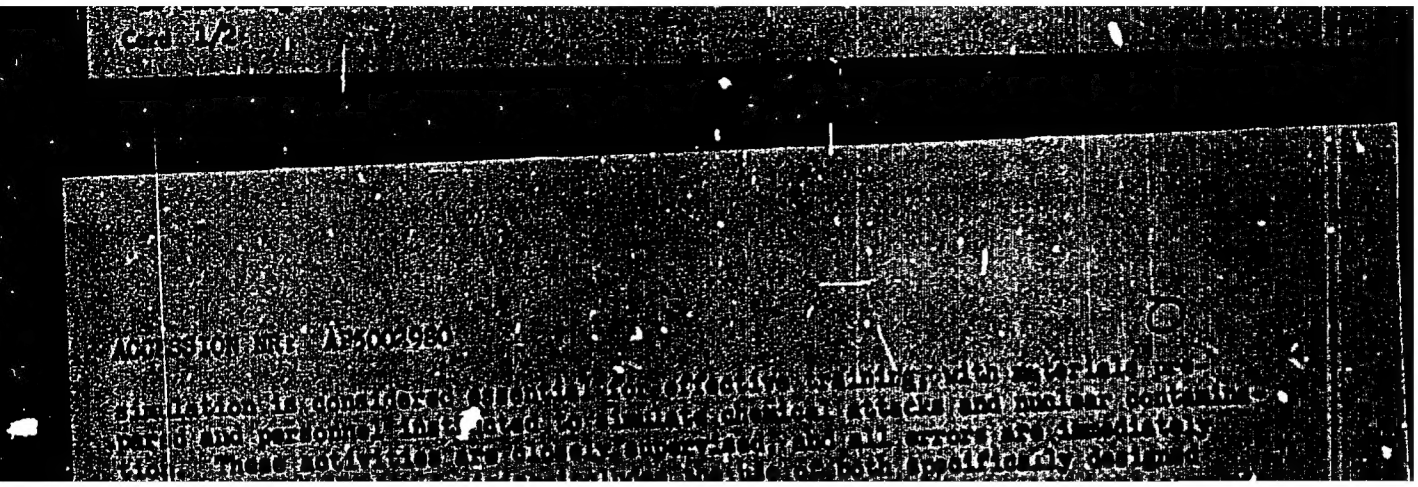
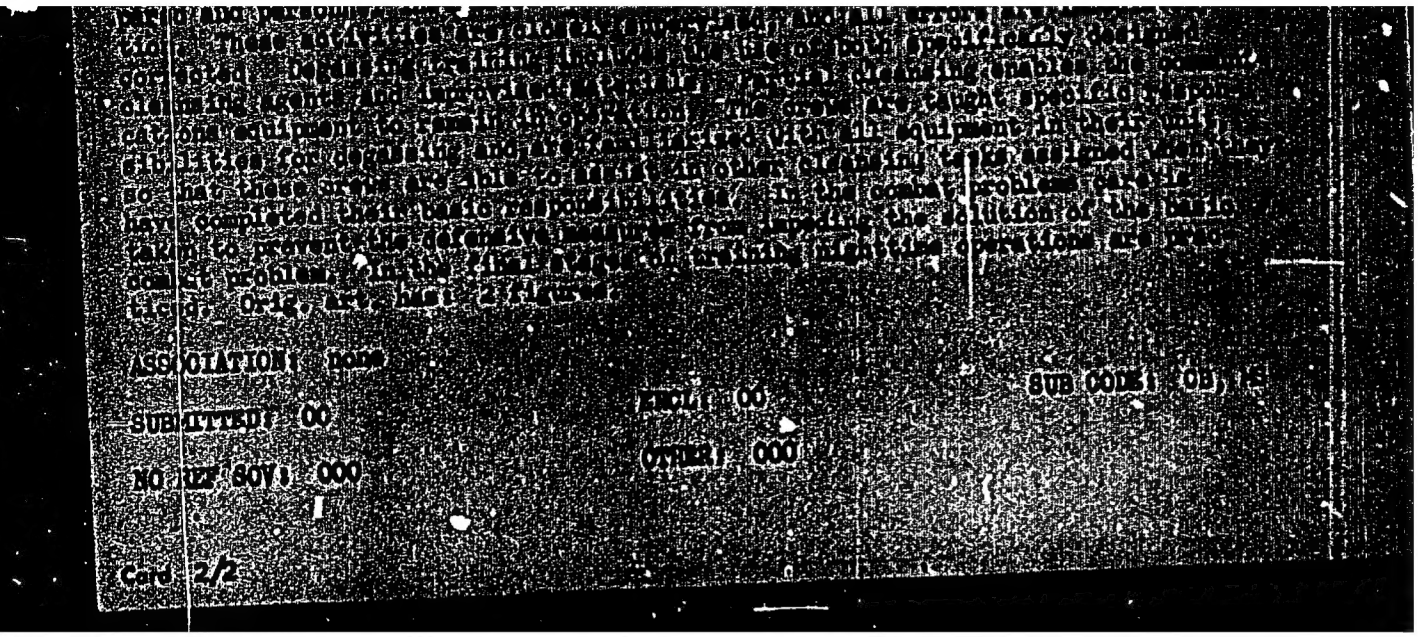


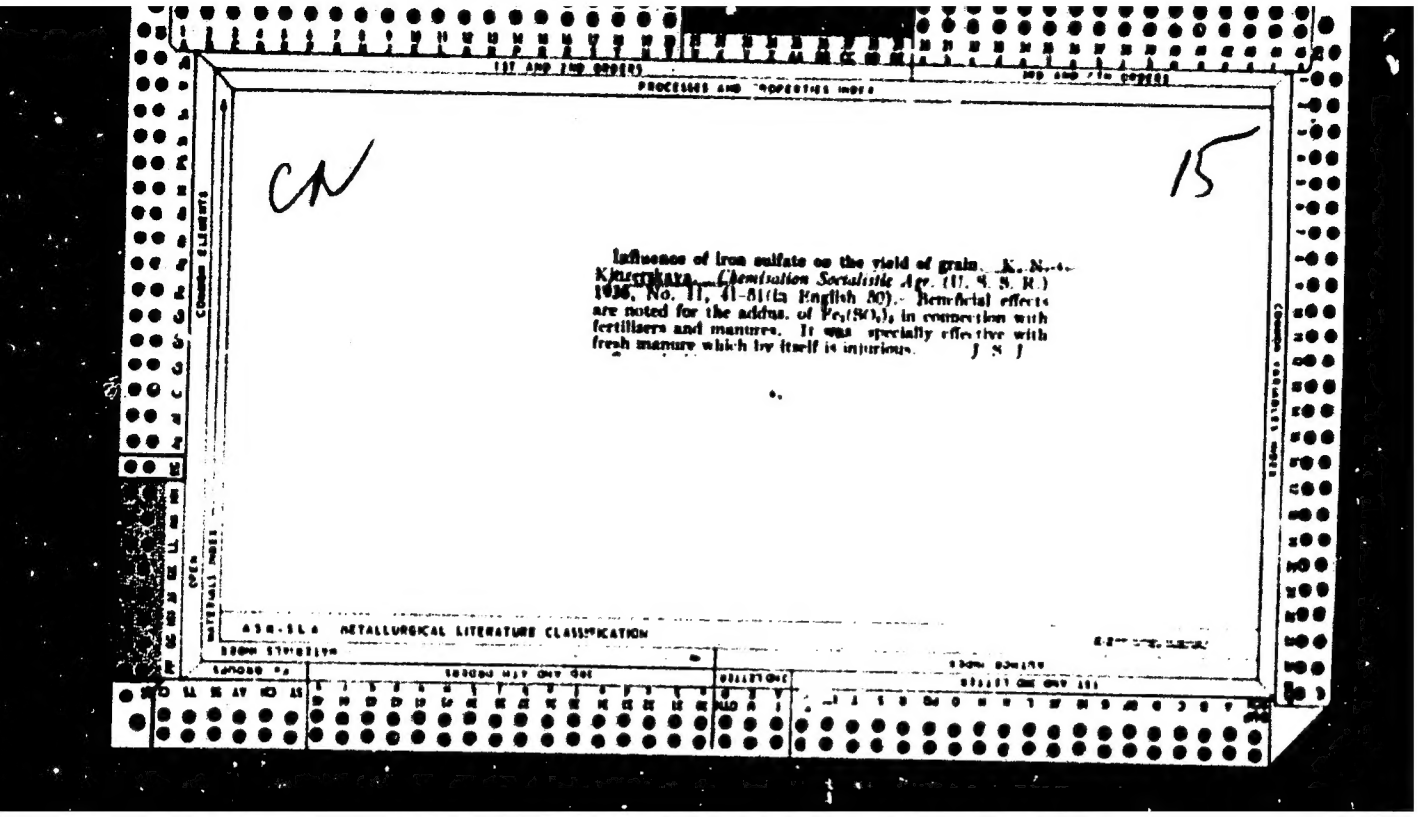




BELOV, V.I.; KINZBURGSKIY, I.B.; SOKOLOV, Yu.B., nauchnyy red.; GRINBERG, S.M., red.; GARNUKHINA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Ceramic building materials of great utility; practices of the Tallinn and "Azeri" brick factories] Effektivnaia stroitel'naia keramika; iz opyta raboty kirpichnykh zavodov Tallinskogo i "Azeri." Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1957. 51 p. (MIRA 12:2)

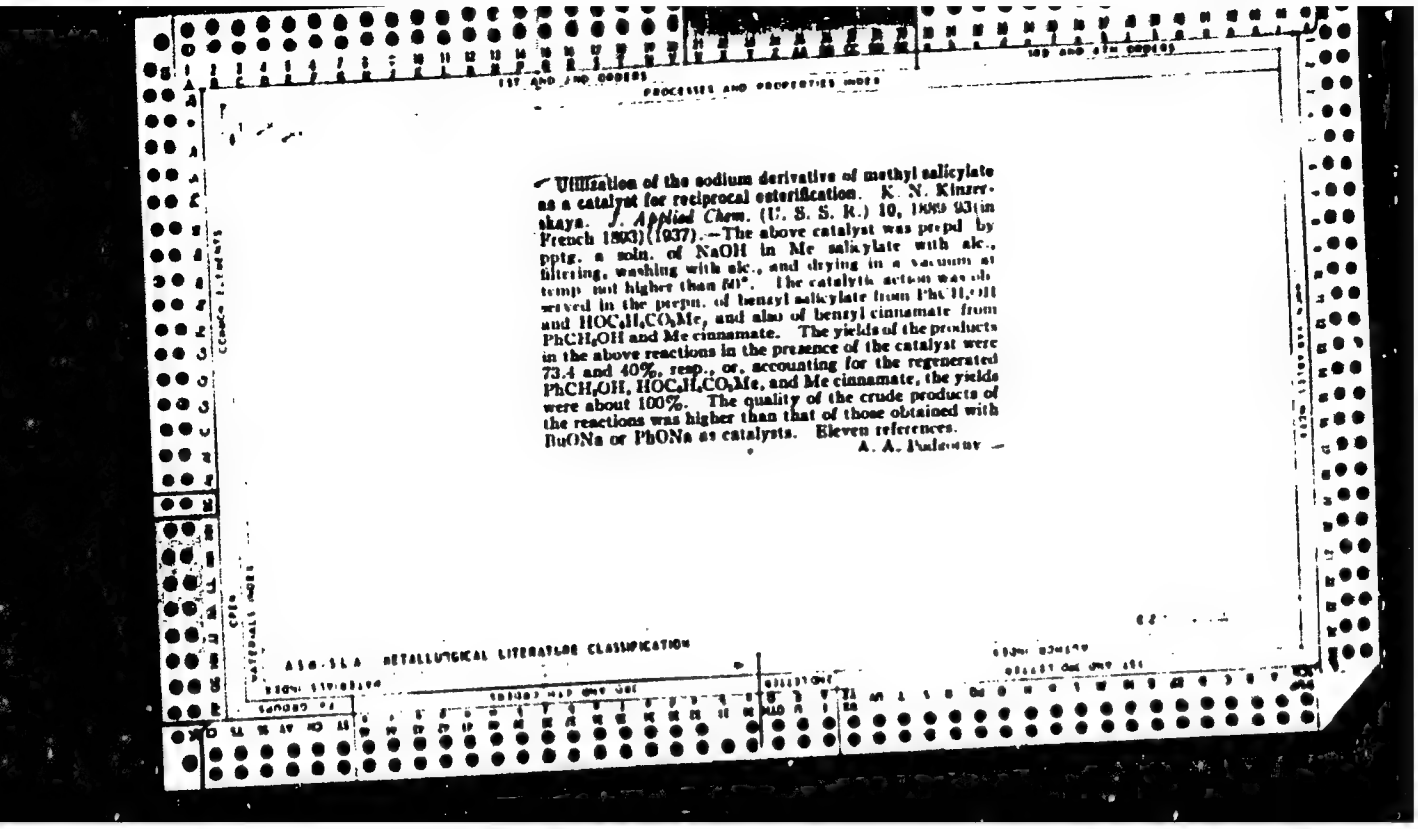
(Estonia--Ceramics)



CN

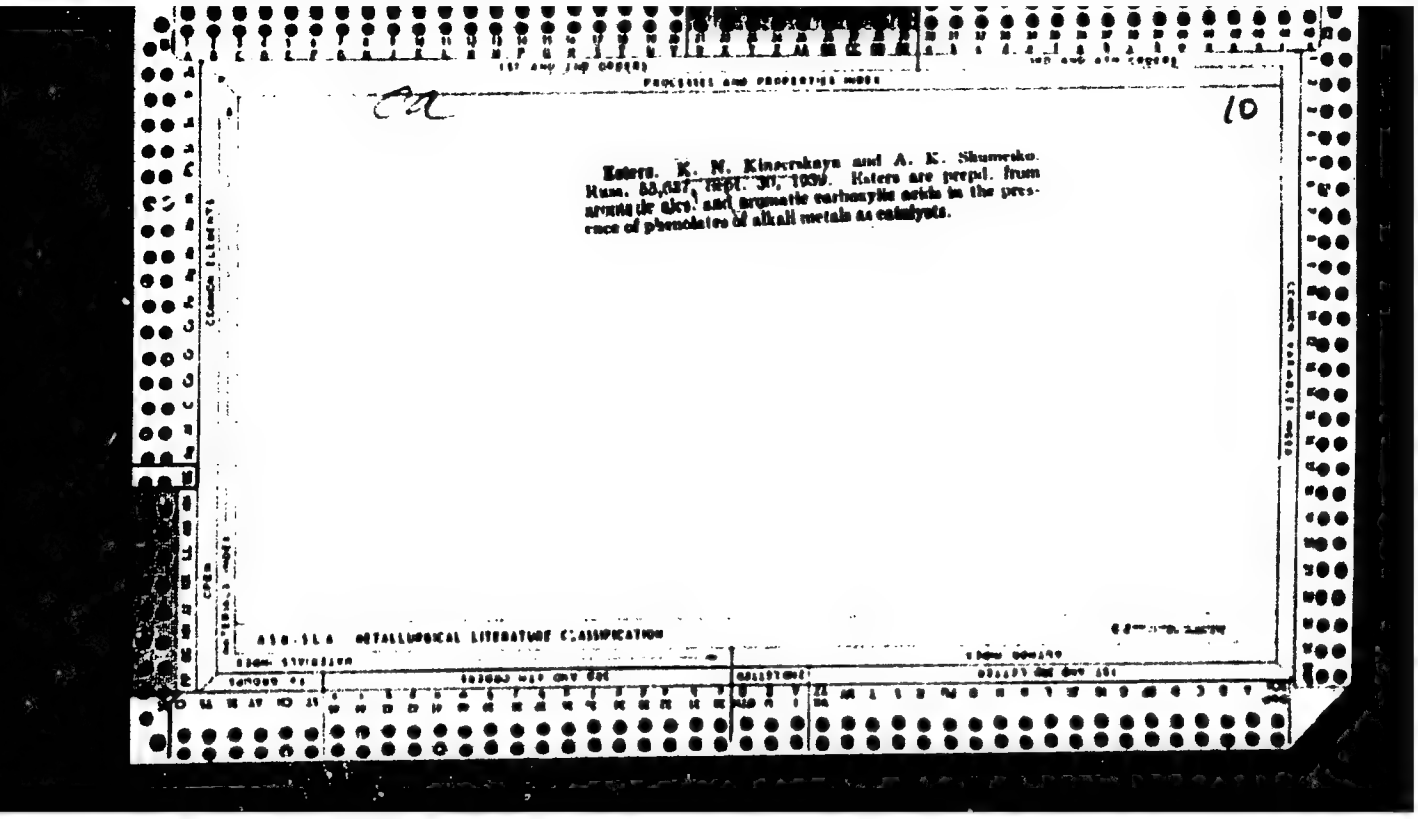
15

Influence of iron sulfate on the yield of grain. K. N. Kinzerskaya. *Chemisation Socialistic Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 11, 41-51 (in English 80). Beneficial effects are noted for the addn. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ in connection with fertilizers and manures. It was specially effective with fresh manure which by itself is injurious. J. S. J.



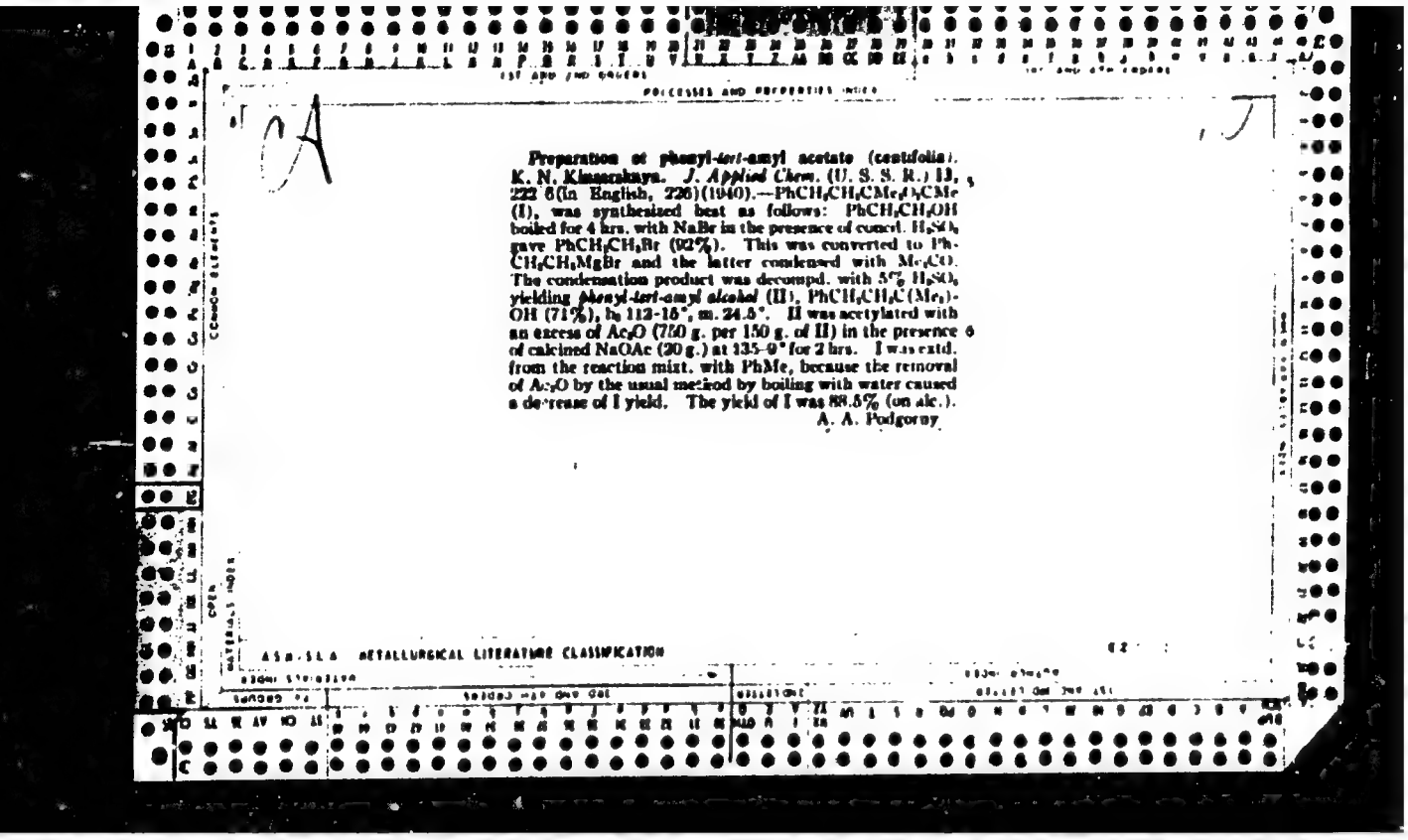
Utilization of the sodium derivative of methyl salicylate as a catalyst for reciprocal esterification. K. N. Kinzerskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1989-93 (in French 1993) (1937).—The above catalyst was prepd by pptg. a soln. of NaOH in Me salicylate with alc., filtering, washing with alc., and drying in a vacuum at temp not higher than 60°. The catalytic action was observed in the prepn. of benzyl salicylate from $PhCH_2OH$ and $HOC_6H_4CO_2Me$, and also of benzyl cinnamate from $PhCH_2OH$ and Me cinnamate. The yields of the products in the above reactions in the presence of the catalyst were 73.4 and 40%, resp., or, accounting for the regenerated $PhCH_2OH$, $HOC_6H_4CO_2Me$, and Me cinnamate, the yields were about 100%. The quality of the crude products of the reactions was higher than that of those obtained with BuONa or PhONa as catalysts. Eleven references.

A. A. Balandin



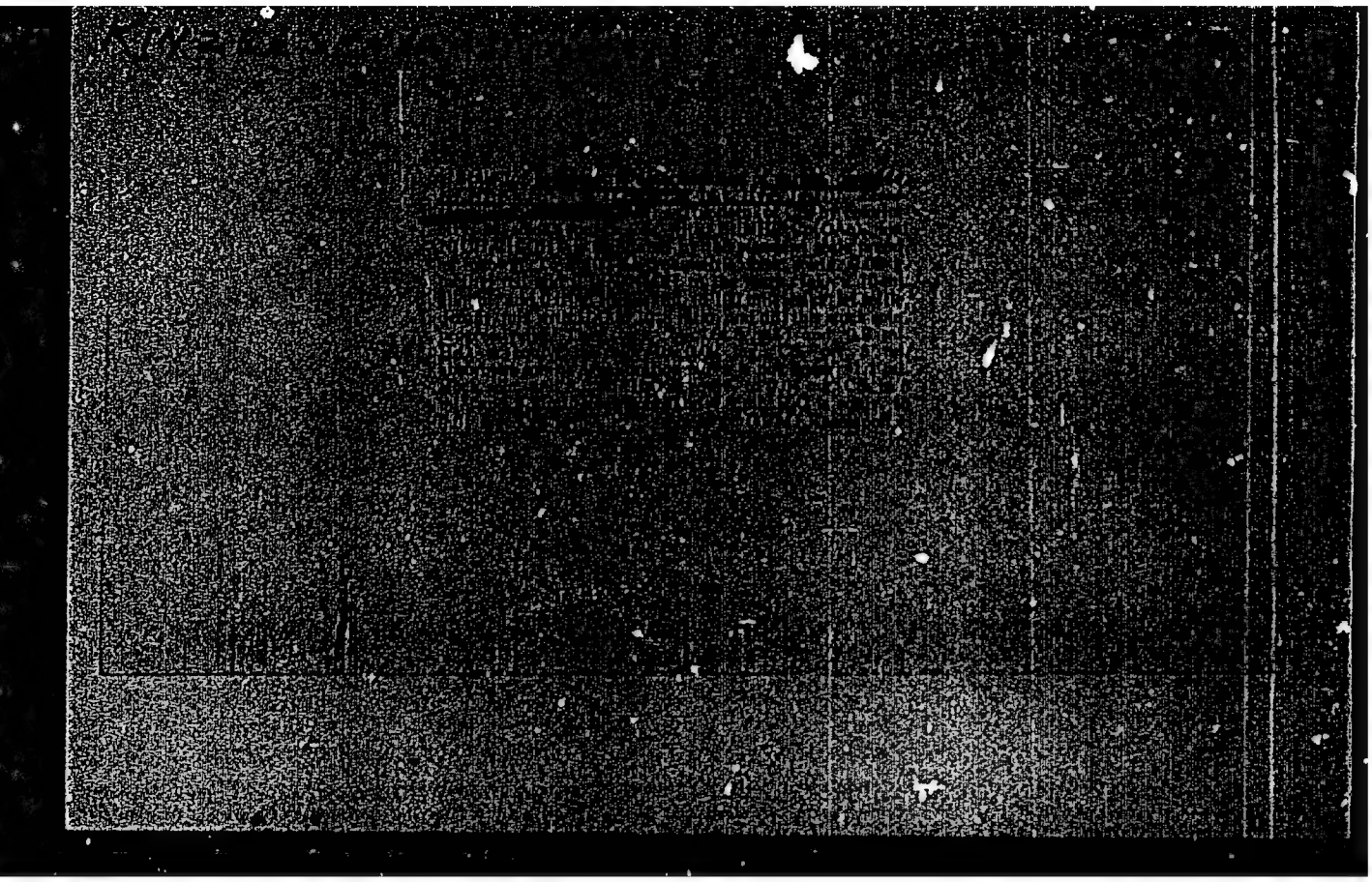
10

Esters. K. N. Kinevskaya and A. K. Shumreiko. Russ. 55,037, Sept. 30, 1939. Esters are prepd. from arylalkyl alcs. and aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of phenolates of alkali metals as catalysts.



Preparation of phenyl-*tert*-amyl acetate (centifolia). K. N. Khanenkaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 222-6 (In English, 226)(1940).—$PhCH_2CH_2CMe_2OCMe$ (I), was synthesized best as follows: $PhCH_2CH_2OH$ boiled for 4 hrs. with NaBr in the presence of concd. H_2SO_4 gave $PhCH_2CH_2Br$ (92%). This was converted to $PhCH_2CH_2MgBr$ and the latter condensed with Me_2CO. The condensation product was decompd. with 5% H_2SO_4, yielding *phenyl-tert-amyl alcohol* (II), $PhCH_2CH_2C(Me_2)OH$ (71%), b_{15} 112-16°, m. 24.5°. II was acetylated with an excess of Ac_2O (750 g. per 150 g. of II) in the presence of calcined NaOAc (20 g.) at 135-9° for 2 hrs. I was extd. from the reaction mixt. with PhMe, because the removal of Ac_2O by the usual method by boiling with water caused a decrease of I yield. The yield of I was 88.5% (on alc.).

A. A. Podgorny



KINZHALOV, N.

Combined two-edge boring cutters. Mashinostroitel' no.11:24 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KINZHALOV, P.S.

Screw separators on 210 liter dredges. TSvet.met.29 no.9:18-21 S '56.
(Gold dredging) (Separators (Machines)) (MLRA 9:10)

GOMON, G.O.; KINZHALOV, P.S.; KULEBYAKIN, N.M.

Luminescence of diamonds from the "Mir" pipe. Geol.i geofiz. no.2:116-118 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Trest "Yakutalmaz", pos. Mirnyy.
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

KINZHALOV, R. V.

"Osnovnye problemy v izuchenii drevneamerikanskogo obshchestva."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KINZHALOVA, N.V.

Active management of labor in cases of breech presentation. Akush. i gig. 33 no.2:80-81 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz akusherako-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.V.Kinzhalova) 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy g.Vichuga Ivanovskoy oblasti (Glavnyy vrach A.A.Cheyda)

(LABOR, PRESENTATION
breech, management)

KINZIKAYEVA, G. K.

Saltworts of Tajikistan. Trudy Bot. inst. AN Tadzh. SSR. 18: 258-285 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Tajikistan--Saltwort)

Kinzikeyev A.R

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.

New stratigraphic plan of the Devonian producing stratum in Bashkiria. Trudy MNI no.19:44-53 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; POLUYAN, I.G.; SULTANOV, S.A.

Oil potential of the coal-bearing horizon in the Bavly oil field. (MIRA 11:11)
Geol.nefti 2 no.10:30-35 O '58.

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy issledovatel'skiy institut i neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Tresta Bavlinskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Bavly District--Petroleum geology)

AUTHOR: Yinzikeyev, A.R. 11-58-4-10/16

TITLE: On Kyn Layers of the Devonian Period in Bashkiria (O kynovskikh sloynkh devona Bashkirii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, 23 Nr 4, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of Devonian Period fossils in Bashkiria divided the Devonian deposits into thirteen independent layers. It was also found that the deposits of Kyn stage of the Upper-Devonian Period in Bashkiria do not correspond to the analogous deposits on the western slopes of the Urals, which are similar to the deposits of the 2nd and 3rd layers contained between the bottoms of the so called "Middle Kyn" limestones and Sargayevo (Sargayevskiy) layers.
There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (The Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1956

Card 1/1 1. Paleontology-USSR 2. Geological [illegible]mination
3. Fossils-Classification

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.

Boundary between the Jivet and Frasnian stages in Bashkiria.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 24 no.12:88-91 D '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Tatarskiy naftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut), g.Bugul'ma.
(Bashkiria--Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/009/60/000/007/002/002
B027/B076

AUTHOR: Kinzikeyev A. R.

TITLE: Methods division and correlation of Devonian [illegible]aring deposits of Bashkiri[illegible]

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, [illegible], 1960, 18 - 24

TEXT: The method of division and correlation of the cross sections has recently been successfully used for the investigation of sedimentary accumulations in various geological regions. This method is based upon the periodicity and differentiation of sediments, which has for the first time been very clearly explained by L. V. Pustovalov. The three most important phenomena in the development of the earth's crust are 1) the rhythm of the sedimentary accumulations, 2) the repetition of the interruptions in sedimentary accumulations, 3) the difference in the organic remains of the earlier and later layers. The rhythm of the sedimentary accumulations is described as the repeatedly and regularly occurring specific alternation of beds of different composition. According to most geologists, the beginning of the transgressive series, which usually gives

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way to finely disperse and carbonate deposits, is coarsely fragmental terrigenous rock. Other investigators find that the transgressive series begins in the middle of the coarsely fragmental sediments changes to finely disperse and carbonate deposits and ends with the regressive series of coarsely fragmental types of rock. Finally a third group of geologists shares the opinion of Academician A. P. Karpinskiy that the basis of the rhythm of the inner parts of epicontinental basins is formed by finely disperse and carbonate deposits; the sand and silt layers situated higher up according to the cross section represent the regressive series. An analysis of oil-bearing Devonian strata in Bashkiriya showing a rhythmic alternation of sand/silt layers D_V, D_{IV}, D_{III}, D_{II}, D_I, D_0, ... provide an example for the three assumptions. Three sections A, B, C of the Tuymazy and Serafimovka deposits in Western Bashkiriya are divided according to the three alternatives mentioned. According to the first alternative the sand layer D_V is the basis of the accumulations, i. e. lower limestone; according to the second alternative the rhythm boundari run through the middle of the sand layers so that only the upper portion of layer D_V belongs to the lower limestone; according to the third alte:

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native layer D_V belongs to the regressive series of the rhythm so that an "additional" horizon lies between layer D_V and the lower limestone as transgressive series of the second rhythm. The shifting of the correlation of the further layers in accordance with three alternatives results in a difference in the position of layer D_I which according to A and C belongs to the upper limestone and according to B to the argellite-silt layers. The position of sandstone D_I is correctly determined by the third alternative only. From this it can be seen that the beginning of the transgressive series of the rhythm may be assumed at random according to any one of the three alternatives. However, in order to achieve conformity with the other stratigraphic horizons, this beginning must be correctly placed in the section. The repetition of the interruptions in the sedimentary accumulation occurred during the development of the earth's crust and the resulting lack of conformity in the rhythms varies. M. F. Mikryukov, for example, found a Lower Devonian fauna in the clay-carbonate interstratification below the lower limestone and above sand layer D_V of Serafimovka deposit

and also in Yelatminsk and Sterlibashevo. These observations also in many other cases indicate that the lower limestone is situated on various stratigraphic horizons of the middle and lower Devonian. The difference in the organic remains is connected with the rhythm of the sedimentary accumulation so that micro- and macro-fauna is characteristic of most of the elementary rhythms as, for instance, the brachipodes and ostracodes found by A. I. Lyashenko, M. F. Zharkova and A. A. Rozhdestvenskaya in various horizons. From this exhaustive evidence it appears that the principle of periodicity may be used for the division and correlation of cross sections. The oil-bearing Devonian layers represent regressive series of sediments of elementary rhythms; the stratigraphic position of the sand layers can only be correctly determined from the position of the clay/carbonate horizons beneath them. There are 1 figure and 11 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: TatNII (Tatar Scientific Research Petroleum Institute)

Card 4/4

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; ABDULLIN, N.G.

Prospective petroleum resources of the Domanik horizon. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3:666-669 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, g. Bugul'ma. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum geology)

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; MALYUTIN, M.G.

Prospecting and conservation of oil pools of the Zay-Karataevskaya area. Razved.i okh.nedr 28 no.1:25-29 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Romashkino region--Petroleum geology)

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; KHAYREDINOV, N.Sh.; AZAMATOV, V.I.

Importance of studying the mode of oil occurrences when calculating reserves. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.5:56-58 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Shugurovo region (Tatar A.S.S.R.)--Petroleum geology)

KINZIKEYEV, A R.; AKISHEVA, A.S.

Types of oil pools in the coal-bearing horizon of the Romashkino field. Geol.neft i gaza 6 no.10:50-54 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, g. Bugul'ma.
(Romashkino region—Petroleum geology)

ZHELONKIN, A.I.; KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; [illegible]

Change in the basic parameters of the oils of certain fields in the eastern part of the Tatar A.S.S.R. and western Bashkiria. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.3:26-30 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

BAYMUKHAMETOV, K.S.; KINZIKEYEV, A.R.

Features of the development of a coal-bearing series in the Aleksandrov Area. Neftepron. delo no.6:5-8 '64.
(MYRA 17:9)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Tuymazanoft'" i Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.

Photographing well walls in carbo[illegible]e rocks. Tech. nefti i gaza 8 no.7:35-41 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, g. Bugul'ma.

KINZIKEYEV, U. (g.Ufa)

More attention to the publishing of technical literature.
NTO no.3:62 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Bashkirskogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neftyanoy gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(UFA--Petroleum industry)

CHOLOVSKIY, I.P.; KINZIKEYEVA, N.P.

Characteristics of the displacement of water-oil boundaries and water injection line in strata of the D_1 horizon of the Romashkino oil field. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.8:9-13 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Romashkino region--Oil reservoir engineering)

KIORESKO, B.V.; GUSEV, V.F.; TURUBINER, A.L.; MOLOTKOV, G.A.; SAVIN, A.I.

Automatization of open-hearth furnaces at the Zaporozhstal' Plant.
Stal' 16 no.8:689-697 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Zavod "Zaporozhstal'."
(Zaporozh'ye--Open-hearth furnaces) (Automatic control)

An account is given of the system developed and applied at the Zaporozhstal' works for the automation of O. H. furnace operation, on which intensive work has been in progress for some years. At present two of the furnaces working on mixed gas, are fitted with the latest system which includes programmed regulation of thermal conditions to suit the particular stage of the process, regulation of reversals and of pressure in the furnace. Details are given of the devices used, and their interconnection, and of results obtained. Desirable modifications are outlined.

KIORESKO, V.V., inzh.

Research on rock displacement in working placer deposits under permafrost conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no. 12:3-14 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Subsidences (Earth movements)) (Frozen ground)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Endocrine System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21571

Author : Kiorcsku, M.A.

Inst : Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute

Title : The Nature of Morphological Changes of the Thymus Gland Under the Influence of Chloral Hydrate (Preliminary Communication)

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 9, 109-111

Abstract : 20 suslika (Cittelus suslicus) were injected subcutaneously with chloral hydrate in a quantity of 150 milligrams per kilogram in the course of 6 hours. A reduction in the weight of the thymus gland (TG) was noted from 190.7 milligrams to 169.5 and 141 milligrams, which probably was associated with the increase in the secretory activity of the TG, leading

Card 1/2

KIOSNEZOR, B. A.

"N..A. Bobrinsky, B. A. Kiosnezor and A. P. Kuzjakin, Synopsis of Mammals of the U.S.S.R." (p. 125) Rev. by Sepatov, V. V.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XA, No.1, 1945.

SOV-107-58-8-49/53

AUTHOR: Arkhipov, M.; Kozlov, N.; Kiosse, G; Kolesnikov, A. (Tashkent)

TITLE: The 6P2IS Beam Tetrode (Luchevoy tetrod 6P2IS)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 8, pp 57-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give construction details, measurements and characteristics of the 6P2IS beam tetrode, used as an RF amplifier or generator or in the final stages of low-power transmitters. There are 2 diagrams, 2 graphs and 2 tables.

1. Tetrodes--Construction 2. Tetrodes--Physical properties
3. Tetrodes--Performance 4. Tetrodes--Applications

Card 1/1

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; RADAUTSAN, S.I.; KIOSSE, G.A.

New semiconductor compound in the system In - Sb - Te. Fiz. tver.tela 1 no.12:1858-1860 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moldavskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Indium-antimony-tellurium alloys--Electric properties)
(Semiconductors)

MOSSE, G.A.; GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.; BELOV, N.V.

X-ray diffraction examination of active (d-) and racemic (d, l-) Sb-tartrates. Kristallografiia 9 no.3:402-407 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

KIOSSE, G.A.; GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of the mixed d,l-NH_4Sb tartrate of d,l-$(NH_4)_2[Sb_2(C_4H_4O_6)_2].4H_2O$. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3: 545-548 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

32612
S/137/61/000/011/068/123
A060/A101

18 1520

AUTHORS. Kiosse, G.A., Malinovskiy, T.I.

TITLE: X-ray structure investigation of alloys from the system In-Sb-Te

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11. 1961, 23-24, abstract 11Zh142. (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, No 3(69), 3 - 9)(Moldavian resume)

TEXT: Alloys of sections InSb-In_2Te_3 and InSb-InTe of the system In-Sb-Te were studied by the method of X-ray analysis. The smelting of In, Sb, and Te (all with purity~99.99%) was carried out in evacuated quartz ampoules at 720 - 750°C with subsequent slow cooling. It was established that in the alloys of the InSb-In_2Te_3 section a continuous series of solid solutions is formed. The mutual solubility is possible only within a narrow region in the neighborhood of the original binary compounds. An InTe compound with NaCl structure is formed. In alloys of the InSb-InTe section a compound was discovered with the nominal In_4SbTe_3 formula (alloy InSb·3InTe) with NaCl

Card 1/2

3?612

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A060/A101

X-ray structure .....

structure and a = 6.128 ± 0.003 Å. There are 22 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KIOSSOWSKI, J.

Utilizing existing reserves for an increased supply of water.

p. 310
Vol. 29, no. 9, Sept. 1955
GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

KIOTINA, G.V.
Min Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst.

КИОТИНА Г. В.

KIOTINA, G.V.: "Invariant elements of the collineations of a set." Min Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

KIP, A.; UGAROV, V.A. [translator]

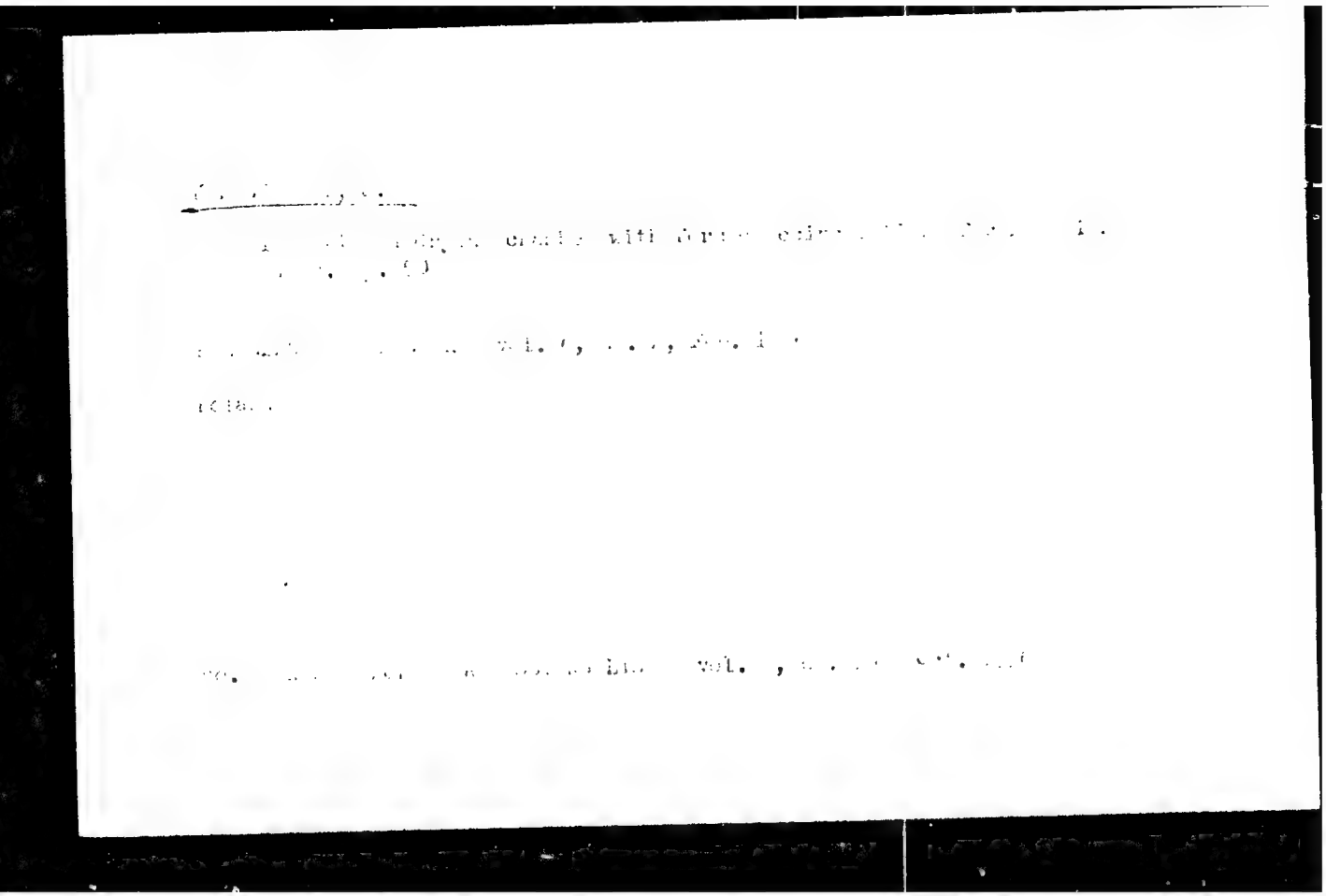
Cyclotron resonance in solids. Usp.fiz.nauk 74 no.2:353-367 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Cyclotron resonance) (Solids)

KOPACHEK, Irzhi [Kipacek, Jiri]

Solution of the Cauchy problem for quasilinear hyperbolic equations and linear hyperbolic systems by the finite difference method. Cas pro pest mat 88 no.4:396-413 '63.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 1, Zitna 25.



KIPAH, Milan, inz.

Importance of controlling heat losses in boiler installations.
Pogon 4 no.5/6:65-67 My-Je '63.

KIPARENKO, Alla Vladimirovna; DORODNOV, Yefim Vasil'yevich; GUDKOVA, N., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn.red.

[The city of youth] Gorod iunosti. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Komsomol'sk-on-Amur)

AFOKIN, Igor' Alekseyevich; KIPARENKO, Galina Fedorovna; KOLTYPIN, I.S., red.

[Thin magnetic films in computer technology] Tonkie magnitnye plenki v vychislitel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 61 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no. 92) (MIRA 17:9)

KIPARENKO, I.

Train new workers in closer contact with industrial establishments. (MLRA 10:5)
Sots.trud. no.2:20-26 F '57.
(Labor supply) (Technical education)

KIPARENKO, I.

SUBJECT: USSR/Agricultural Mechanization 27-4-4/19

AUTHOR: Kiparenko, I.

TITLE: A Model Training Farm for Each Mechanization School (Kazhdomu uchilishchu mekhanizatsii - obraztsovoye uchebnoye khozyaystvo)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, April 1957, 14 # 4 (143), pp 8-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In September 1956, the Soviet Government approved the organization of training farms for the agricultural mechanization schools where the students could pass a full course in all kinds of agricultural work, and whereby the training of mechanization experts would improve considerably.

The author complained that little has been done for the realization of this law during the past six months.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

KIPARENKO, I.

AUTHOR: Kiparenko, I. 27-1-5/19

TITLE: On Industrial Practice and Training Farms (O proizvodstvennoy praktike i uchebnykh khozyaystvakh)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 1, pp 8-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to the question how to train practically the agricultural students attending mechanization schools. At present the mechanization schools are graduating 350,000 agricultural mechanics every year and the author expects a considerable rise in the nearest future.

Objecting against the opinions expressed by other agricultural experts, the author believes that the best way of training is to sent the students to school farms, kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms using technical means belonging to the school. At the beginning of the school year the school, MTS and sovkhoz administrations should settle mutually the exact number of students who will have to undergo industrial practice. During the time of practical training the students will work in four shifts, thus enabling them to have two theoretical lessons daily as foreseen in the school program.

The purpose of the industrial practice is to teach the students how to handle agricultural machines, to find out the

Card 1/2

On Industrial Practice and Training Farms

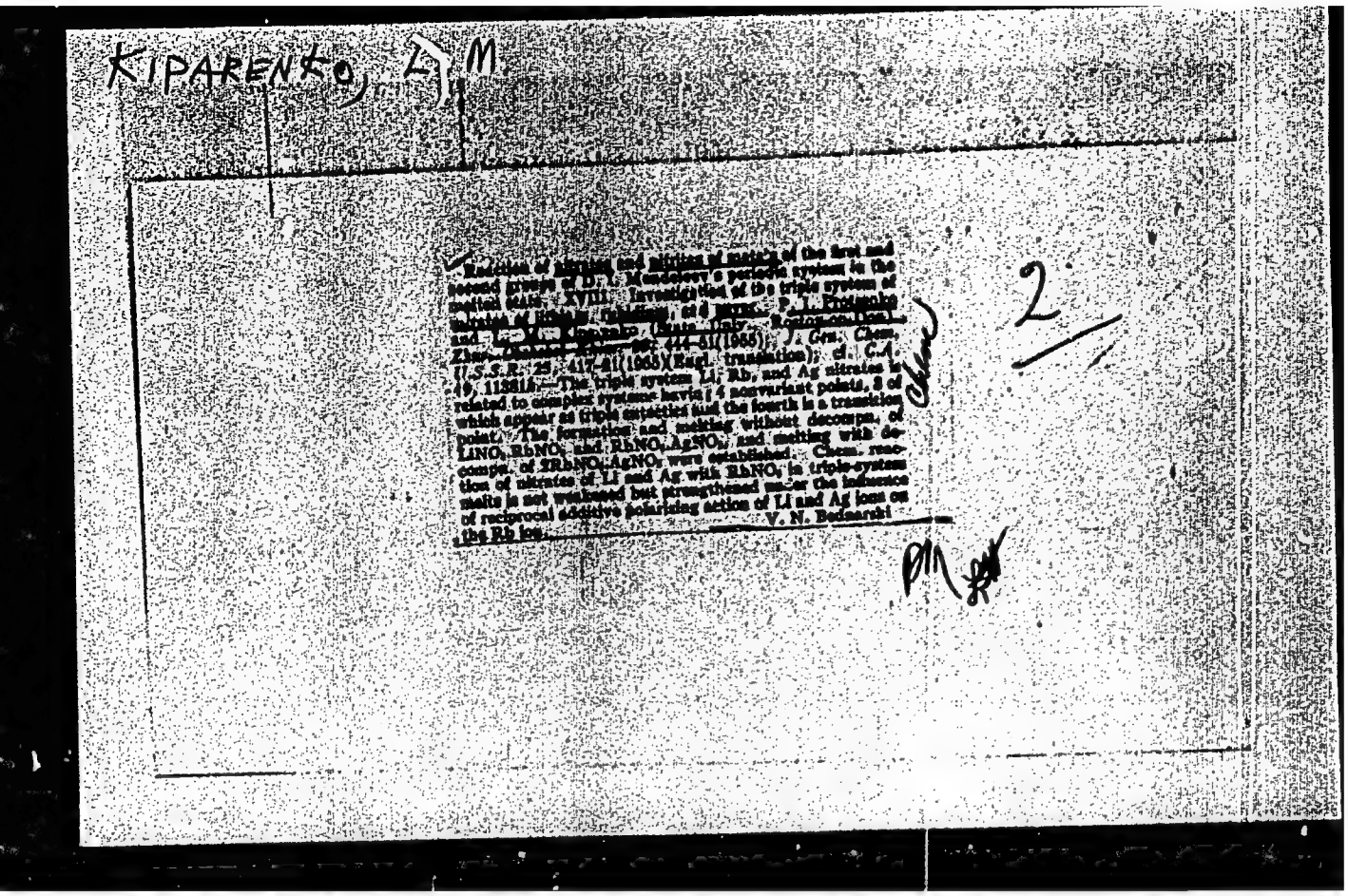
best ways of their utilization and to create among the students the sense of treating machines with care.

Furthermore the author states that in 1956 the cost of educating one skilled worker was 8,499 rubles, 55.6% of which was for scholarship, nutrition, clothing and bed-linen. The cost for one student attending a tractor and agricultural construction technical school (Tekhnikum traktornogo i sel' skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya) was from 3,825 to 4,230 rubles and for one student of an engineering vuz from 10,000 to 10,500 rubles per year.

Kabeshev, Director of the Lezhnevskoye Mechanization School (Lezhnevskoye uchilishche mekhanizatsii) Ivanovskaya oblast' proposes that yearly a 5 1/2 months period be spent on practical work. During this time the students should be treated and paid as if they were ordinary MTS workers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



KIPARENKO, L. M.

Reaction of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of D. I. Mendeleev's periodic system in the molten state. XVIII. Investigation of the triple system of nitrates of [illegible] and [illegible]. P. I. Protsenko and [illegible] (Kuban. Univ., Krasnodar). Zh. Neorg. Khim. 10, 414-21(1965). J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 35, 417-21(1965)(Engl. translation); cf. C.A. 59, 11581h. The triple system Li, Rb, and Ag nitrates is related to complex systems having 4 nonvariant points, 3 of which appear as triple eutectics and the fourth is a transition point. The formation and melting without decompn. of $LiNO_3$.$RbNO_3$ and $RbNO_3$.$AgNO_3$, and melting with decompn. of $2RbNO_3$.$AgNO_3$, were established. Chem. reaction of nitrates of Li and Ag with $RbNO_3$ in triple-system melts is not weakened but strengthened under the influence of reciprocal additive polarizing action of Li and Ag ions on the Rb ion. V. N. Bedenarshi

SHANINA, T.M.; GEL'MAN, N.E.; KIPARENKO, L.M.

Quantitative analysis of organometallic compounds. Spectrophotometric microdetermination of silicon. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:118-125 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

VOL'SKIY, V.G.[Vol's'kyi, V.H.], otv. red.; YEVMINOV, V.M. [IEvminov, V.M.], red.; IRVANETS', O.M., red.; KIPARENKO, M.M.[Kyparenko, M.M.], red.; KOZAK, Ye.I., red.; PALUSHA, K.V., red.; NEMCHYN, I.N., red.; OVSYANNIKOV, V.B., red.; PLETN'OVA, O.V., red.; SULIMA, Ya.F., red.[Sulyma, IA.F.], red.; FAVOROV, O.M., red.

[Recommendations for the chemicalization of agriculture in Lvov Province] Rekomendatsii po khimizatsii sil'skoko hospodarstva L'vivshchyny. L'viv, Kameniar, 196[illegible]. 84 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Naukovo-doslidnyy institut zemlerobstva i tvarynnytstva zakhidnykh rayoniv URSR.

KIPARENKO T.

Tsitsishvili, V., Kiparenko, T. and Kobuladze, Ch. "Vitamin C content in certain plants of Soviet Georgia," Trudy Tbilis. gos. un-ta im. Stalina, Vol. XXXIA, 1948, p. 13-16, (In Georgian, resume in Russian). - Bibliog: 4 items

SO: U-4031, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

KIPIANI, T.

TSITSISHVILI, N. G., KIPIANI, T. and [illegible], Ch. "The vitamin C content of a variety of apples in certain fruitgrowing areas of eastern Georgia," Trudy Tbilis. gos. univ. im. Stalina, Vol XXIIIa, 1940, p. 33-42, (In Georgian, resume in Russian), - Biblio: 9 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

KIPARENKO, T.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons M-5

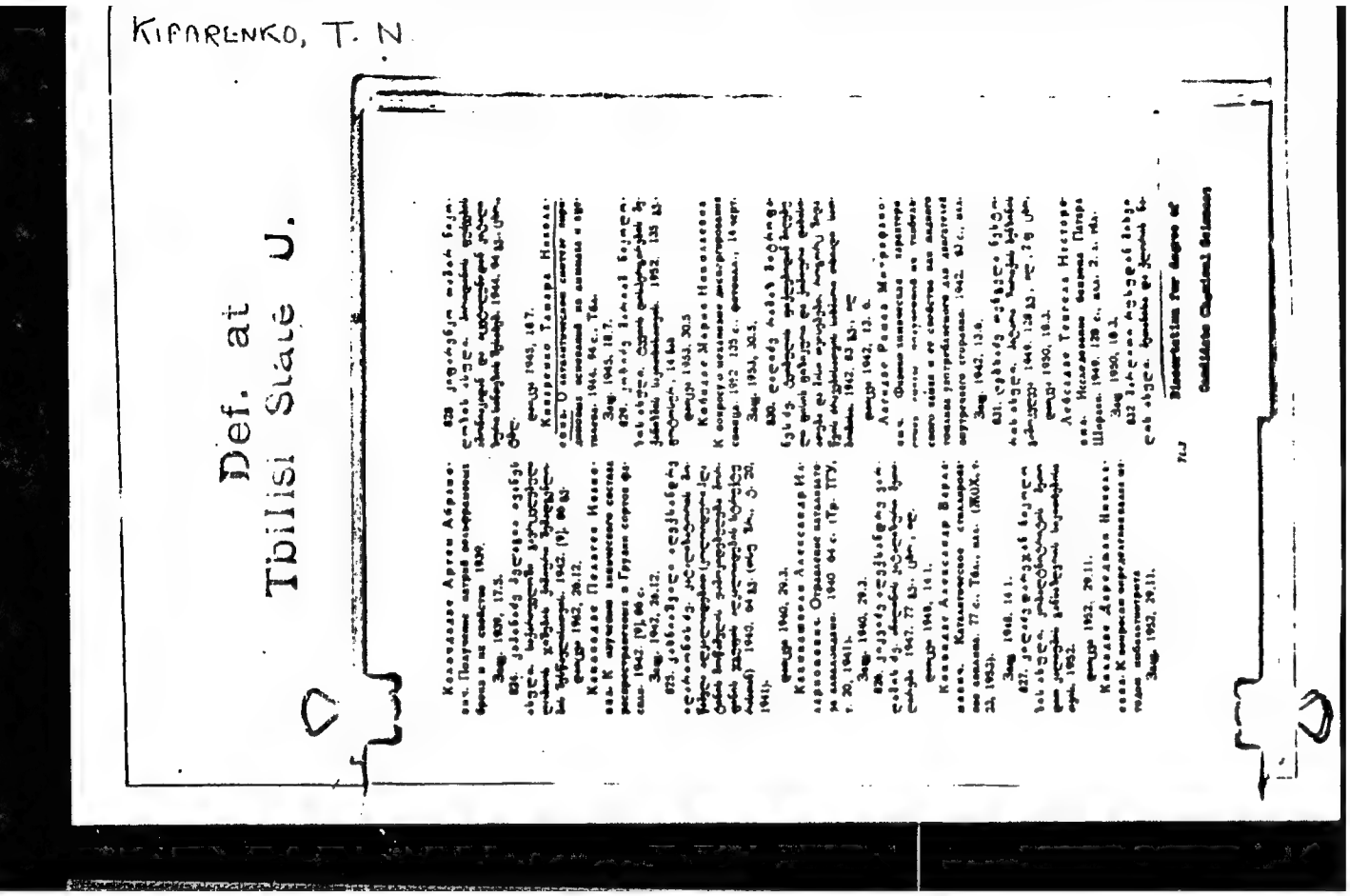
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1552

Author : M. Tsitsishvili, G. Tsitsishvili, T. Kiparenko, B. Chikhladze
Inst : Not Given
Title : A Chemical Study of the Potato Meds at the Bakuriani Botanical Garden

Orig Pub : Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta, 1956, 60, 121-128

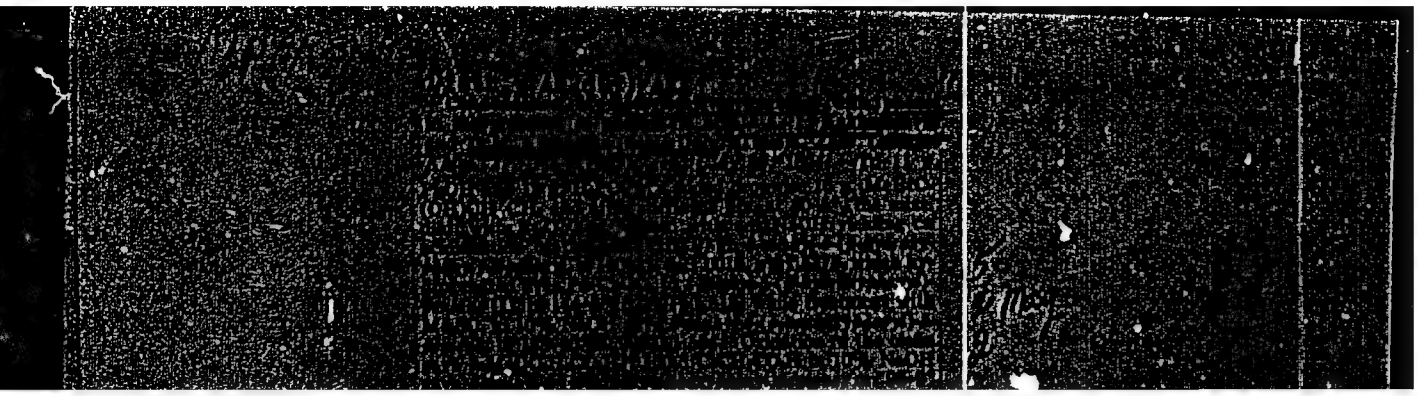
Abstract : The average chemical composition of 54 varieties of the 1953 potato crop: moisture 72.44%, dry residue 27.56, starch 19.77, aggregate nitrogen 0.46, ash 1.35%, vitamin C 2.41mg%. The low vitamin C content is explained by continuous storing of potatoes (8 months) under heterogeneous conditions. Outstanding in starch content as calculated by their dry matter are the following varieties: Sibiryak 84.67%, Silosnyy 82.74, Sileziya 82.25, and Ostbote 81.35%.

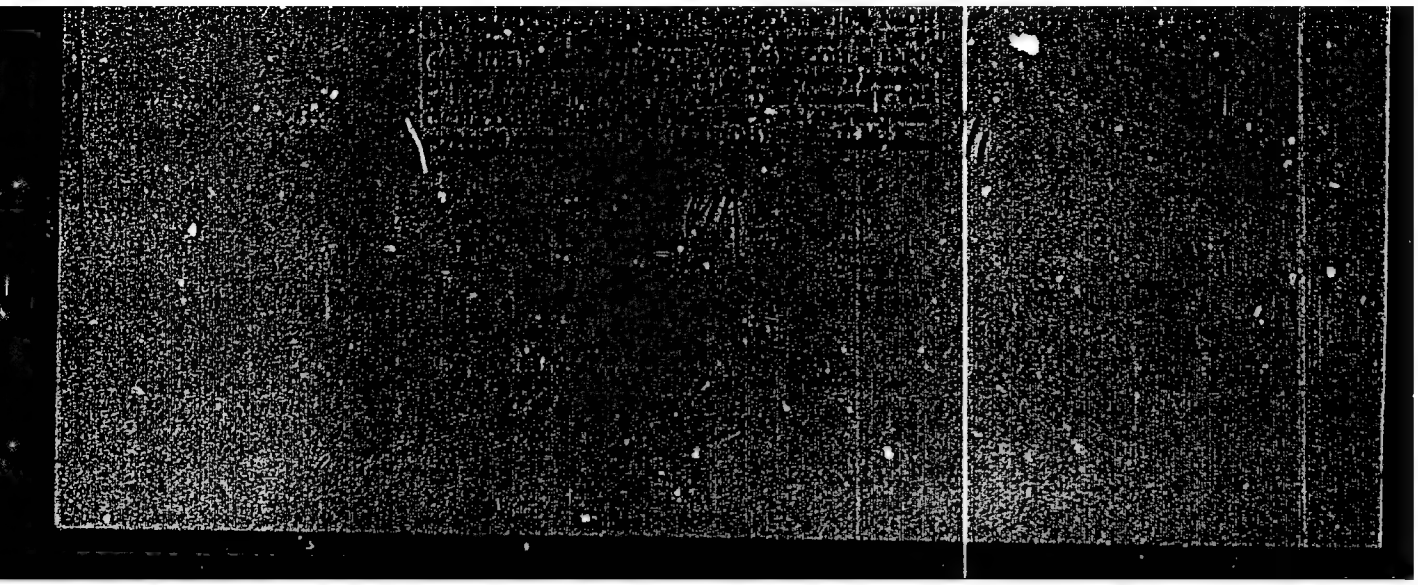
Card : 1/1



KIPARENKO, T. N.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722610001-2"

KIPARENKO, V.I.

A 1 kilocycle tuning-fork filter. Izm.tekh. no.6:40-41 N-D '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

(Frequency measurements) (Radio measurements)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; KIPARENKO, V.I.

Standardizing measurements with accelerometers. Izm. tekh. no. 1:16-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Accelerometers)

BULDAKOVA, R.I.; KIPARENKO, V.I.; SUKHOV, B.I., red.; KASHIRIN, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for voltage measurements at high and superhigh frequencies] Apparatura dlia izmereniia napriazheniia na vysokikh i sverkhvysokikh chastotakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo standartov, 1961. 61 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Radio measurements) (Electronic measurements)

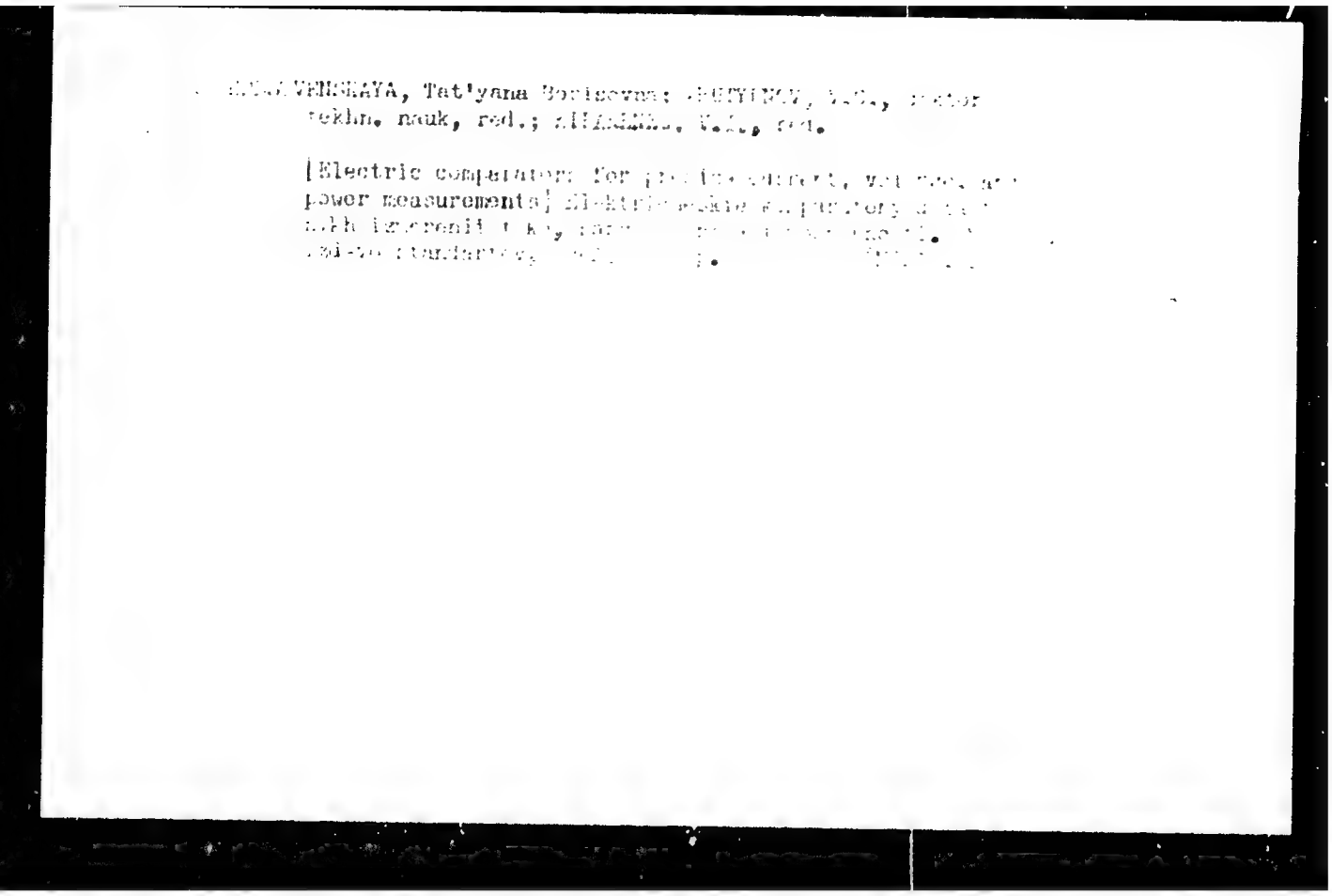
KARELIN, N.M.; KIPARENKO, V.I.

Methods for continuous automatic control of cylindrical parts with curvilinear cross sections. Izm.tekh. no.11:7-12 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Measuring instruments)

KARELIN, N.M.; KIPARENKO, V.I.

Method of automatic check of parts with arbitrary curvilinear profiles. Izm. tekh. no.9:5-8 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

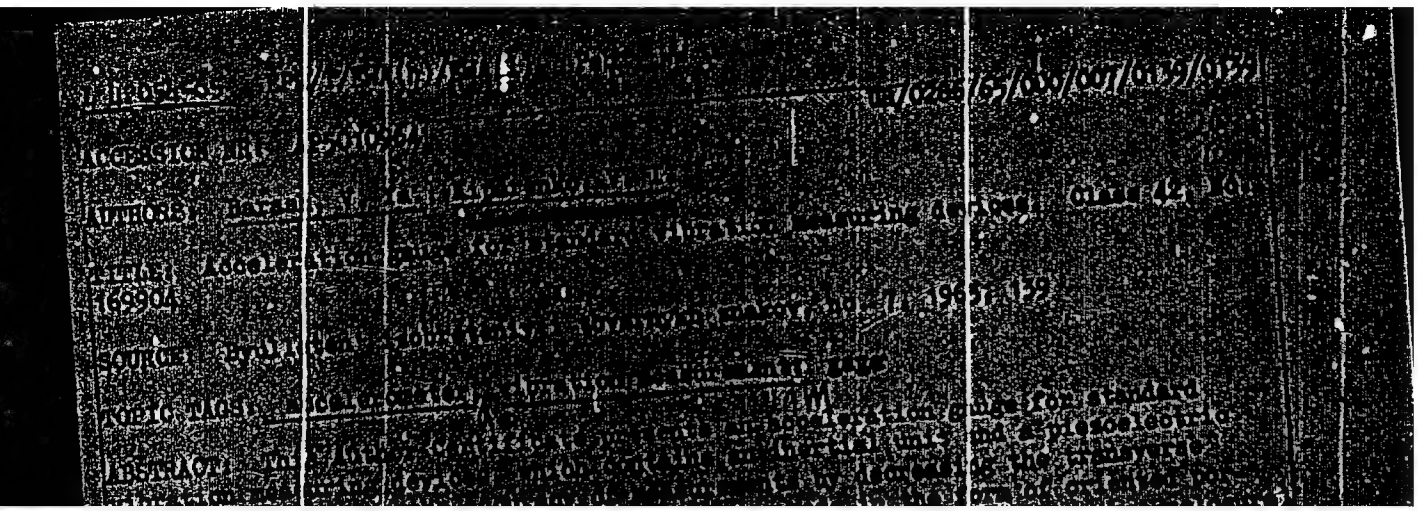


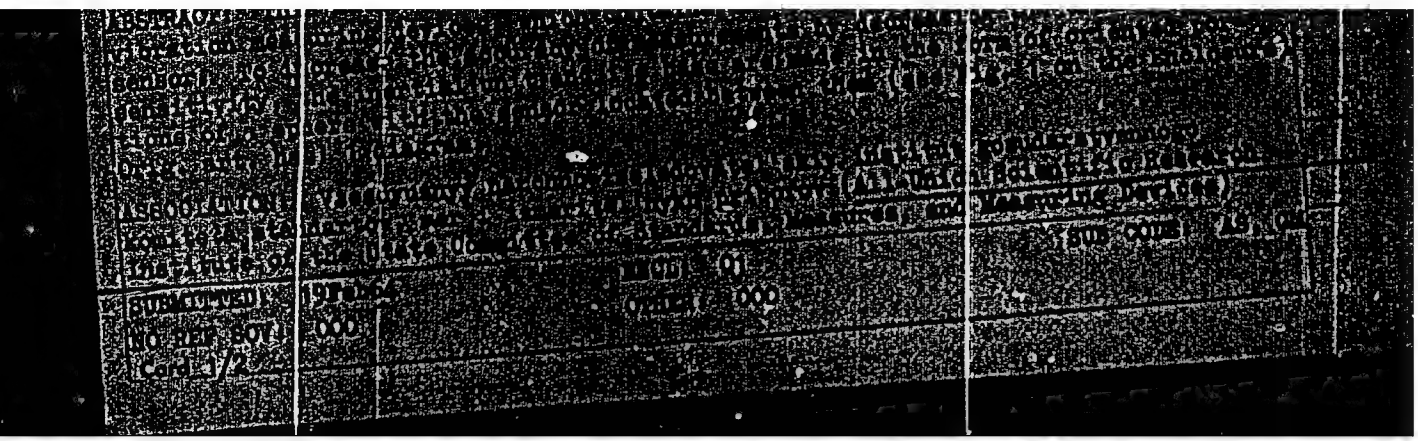
ZEMEL'MAN, M.A.; KARELIN, N.M.; KIPARENKO, V.I.

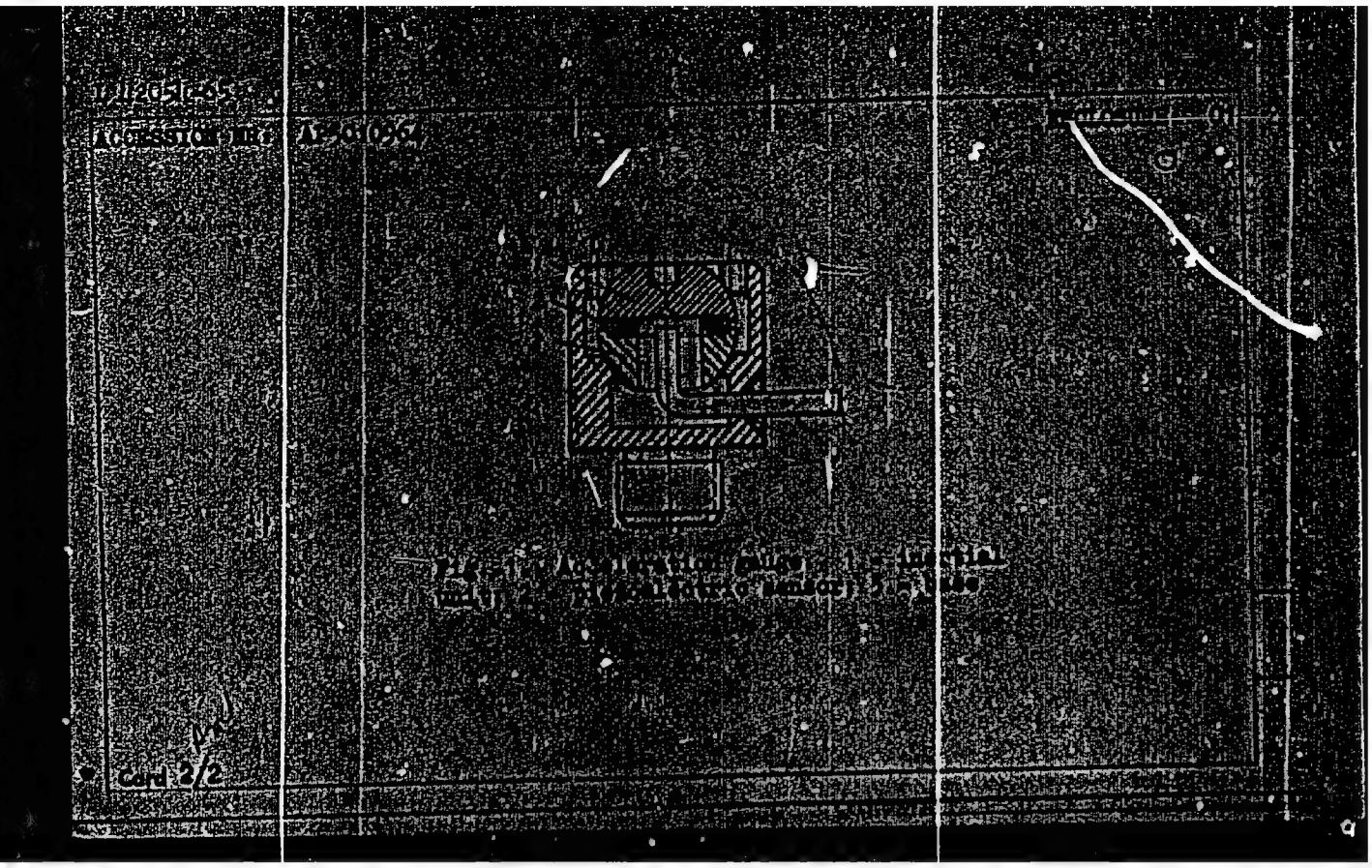
Metrological problems in automatically controlled production.
Izm.tekh.no. 4:19-20 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

BRYANSKIY, Lev Nikolayevich; KIPARENKO, V.I., nauchn. red.

[Matching of wave-guide channels] Soglasovanie volnovodnykh traktov. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1965. 58 p. (MIRA 18:5)







PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrochemical extraction of lead compounds from the ore. A. V. Pamfilov and O. N. Kiparisov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 910-20(1934).—In a horizontal arrangement of the electrodes the anode is a layer of PbS (1.5-2 cm.), with an inner metallic grid contact. With a 10% soln. of $NaClO_4$ and 5% $HClO_4$, a c. d. of 30 amp./sq. m. at 3 v. and a temp. of 12°, H_2S is evolved and shiny Pb crystals are deposited on the cathode. Upon increasing the c. d. 10-fold, whereby the voltage increases to 5 v., a spongy Pb deposit on the cathode is obtained. With a concentrate from the Sadonskii deposit contg. Pb 77.4, Zn 3.1, Fe 2, Cu 0.5, S 15 and insol. matter 1%, with a c. d. of 150 amp./sq. m. and a voltage of 3.5 v., needle-shaped Pb is pptd. on the anode. Sponge Pb sets in at a c. d. of 1300 amp./sq. m., and the voltage reaches 30 v. This makes prolonged electrolysis impossible. With an anodic d. of 2000 amp./sq. m. at 4.5-5 v., an electrolyte contg. 25% $NaClO_4$ and 5% $HClO_4$, about 32.1% of Pb was pptd. By electrolyzing, keeping cathodic and anodic products sep. and using a NaCl soln. and ore concentrates, with a c. d. 1000 amp./sq. m. and temp. 98-100°, the Pb current efficiency is 95%. The $PbCl_2$ formed during the process is recovered with hot H_2O and can subsequently be pptd. out of soln. upon cooling. The Pb produced was used for *paints and varnishes.*

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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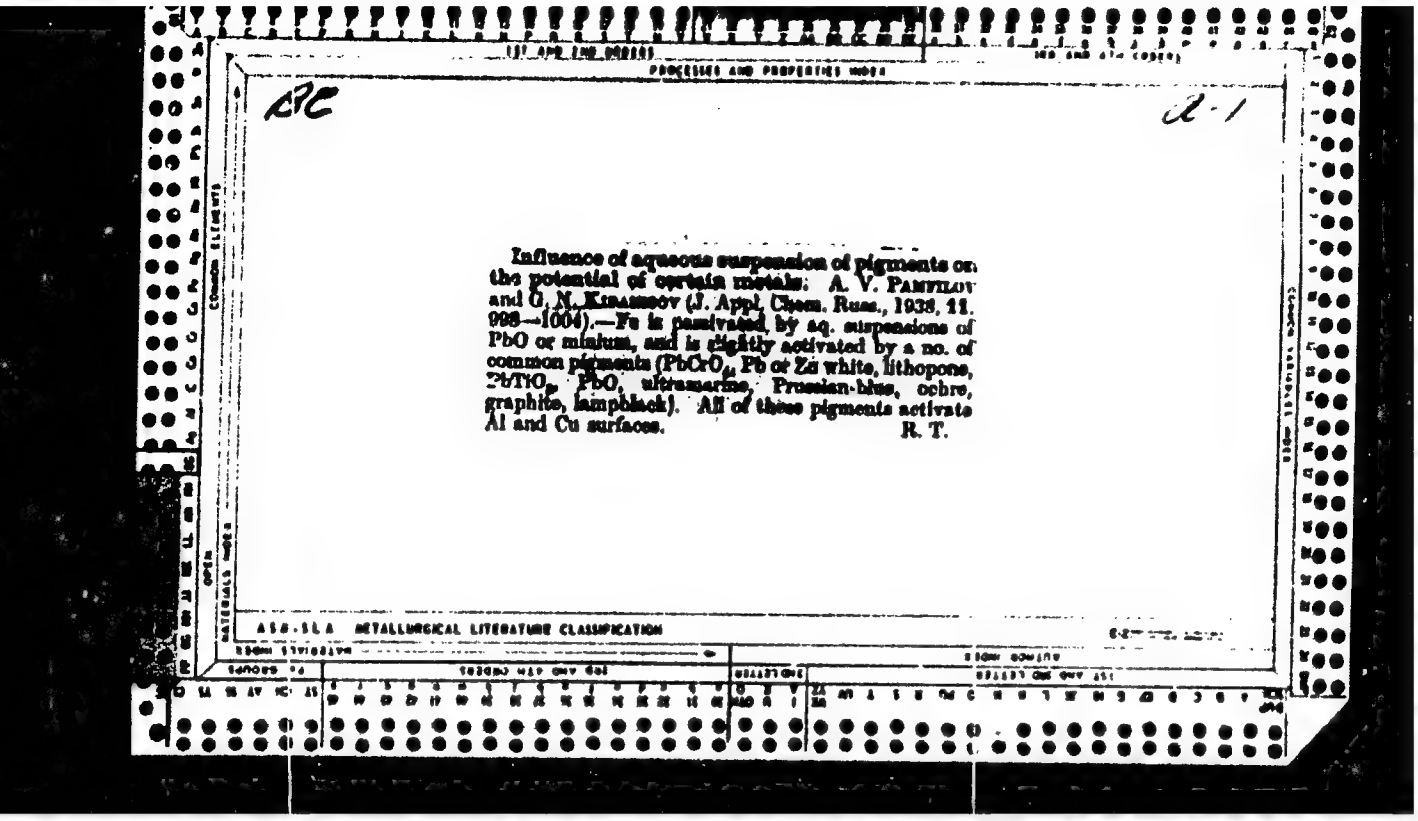
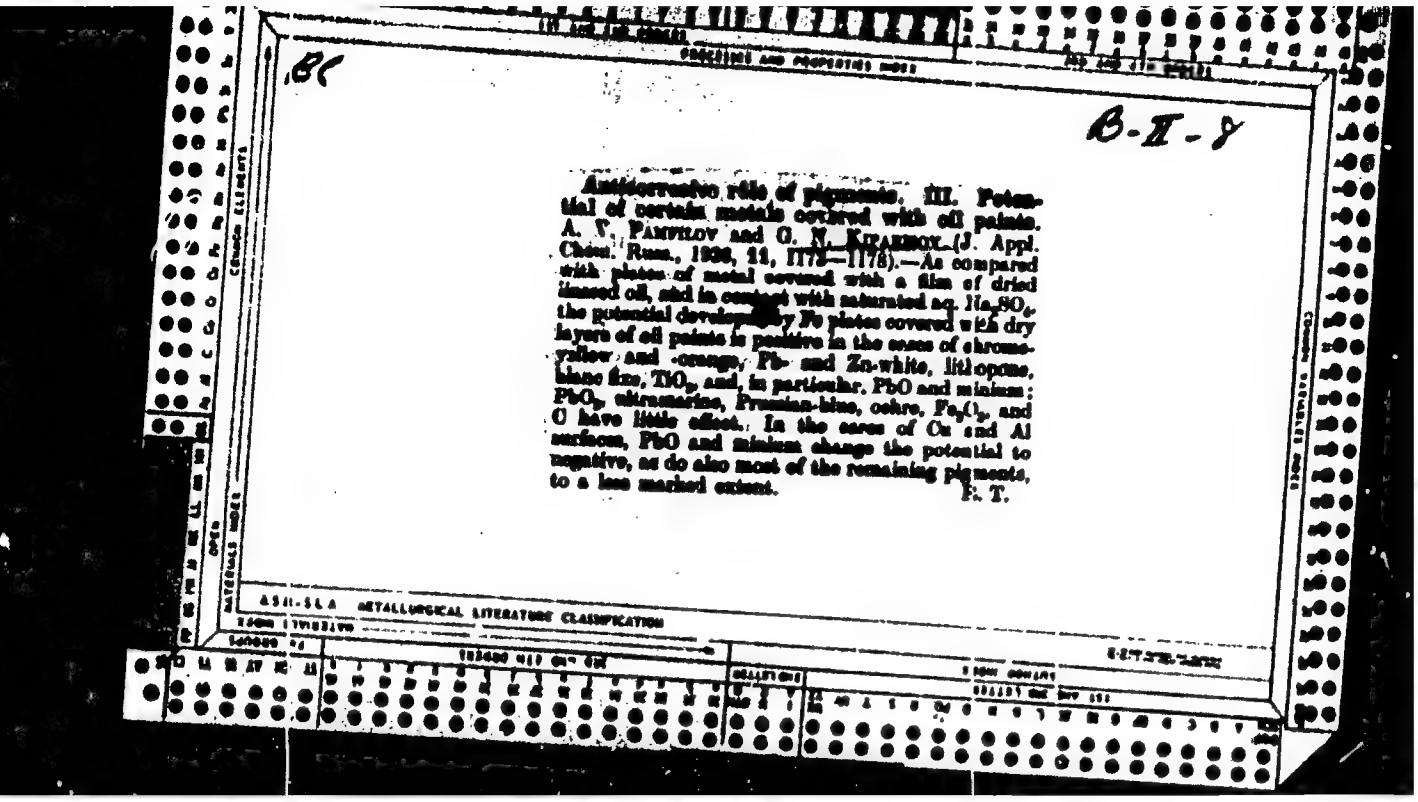


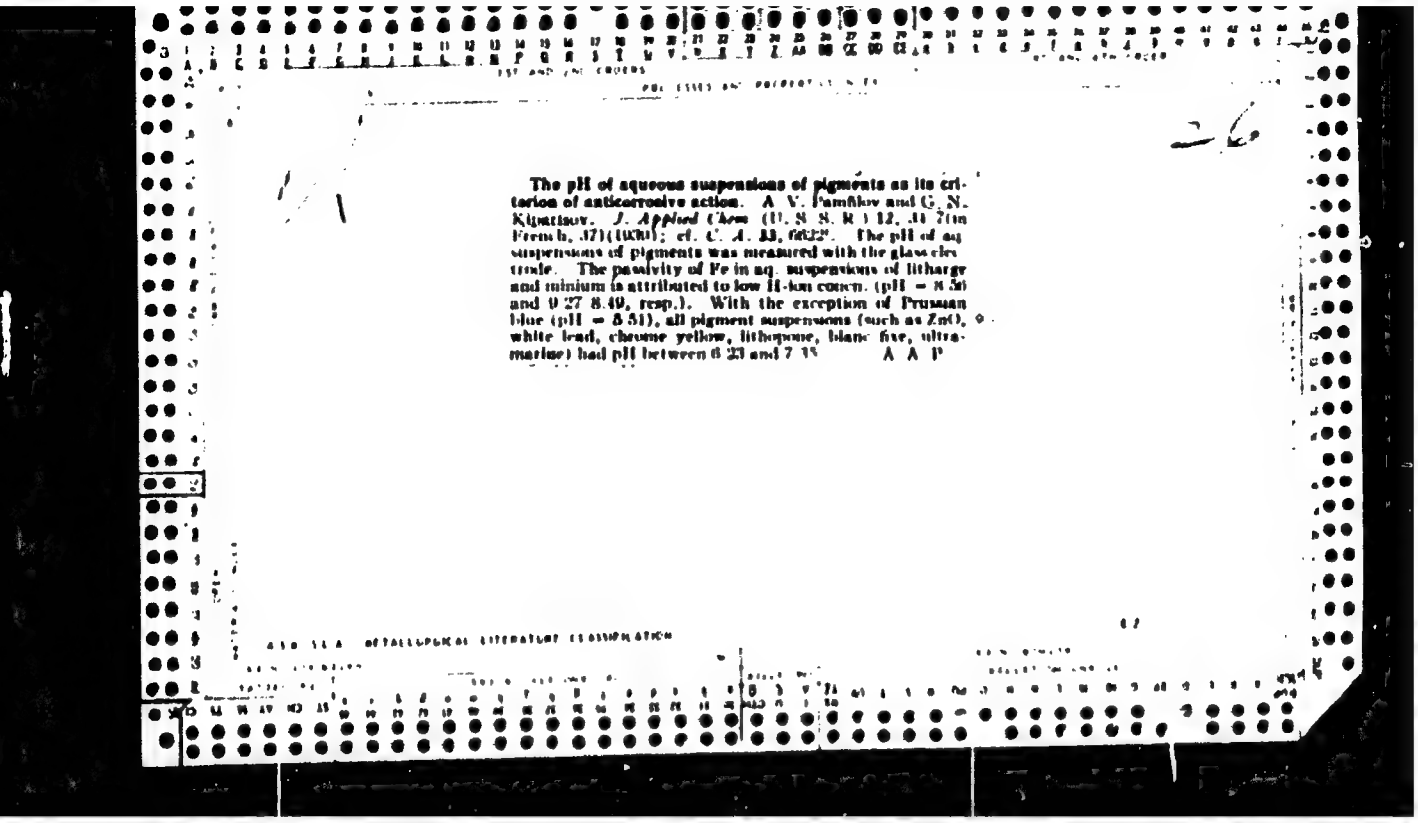
Influence of aqueous suspension of pigments on the potential of certain metals. A. V. PANFILOV and G. N. KISLEMSOV (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 998—1004).—Fe is passivated by aq. suspensions of PbO or minium, and is slightly activated by a no. of common pigments ($PbCrO_4$, Pb or Zn white, lithopone, $PbTiO_3$, PbO, ultramarine, Prussian-blue, ochre, graphite, lampblack). All of these pigments activate Al and Cu surfaces. R. T.



B-II-g

Anticorrosive rôle of pigments. III. Potential of certain metals covered with oil paints. A. T. PAMFILOV and G. N. KHARMOV. (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 11, 1173—1178).—As compared with plates of metal covered with a film of dried linseed oil, and in contact with saturated aq. Na_2SO_4, the potential developed by Fe plates covered with dry layers of oil paints is positive in the cases of chrome-yellow and -orange, Pb- and Zn-white, lithopone, lime fire, TiO_2, and, in particular, PbO and minium; PbO_2, ultramarine, Prussian-blue, ochre, Fe_2O_3, and C have little effect. In the cases of Cu and Al surfaces, PbO and minium change the potential to negative, as do also most of the remaining pigments, to a less marked extent.

E. T.



The pH of aqueous suspensions of pigments as its criterion of anticorrosive action. A. V. Pamfilov and G. N. Kiparisov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 31-7(in French, 37)(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6822⁸. The pH of aq. suspensions of pigments was measured with the glass electrode. The passivity of Fe in aq. suspensions of litharge and minium is attributed to low H-ion concn. (pH = 8.56 and 9.27 8.49, resp.). With the exception of Prussian blue (pH = 8.51), all pigment suspensions (such as ZnO, white lead, chrome yellow, lithopone, blanc fixe, ultramarine) had pH between 6.23 and 7.15 A. A. P.

TOMASHOV, N.D.; KIPARISOV, G.N.; VALIULINA, A.Z.; KOROTKOVA, K.S.

Apparatus for obtaining polarization curves. Trudy Inst. Fiz.Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, Issledovaniya Korrozii Metal. No.2, 74-5 '51. (CA 47 no.16:7831 '53)

(MLRA 4:10)

KIPARISOV, G.N.

Investigation of polarization characteristics of copper-zinc alloys.
Trudy Inst.fiz.khim. no.5:227-236 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Copper-zinc alloys--Corrosion) (Polarization (Electricity))

PUZANOV, Ivan Ivanovich; KOZLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KIPARISOV, Gleb Petrovich [deceased]; GARANINA, L.F., redaktor; ZAKHAROV, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Animals of Gorkiy Province; vertebrates] Zhivotnyi mir Gor'kovskoi oblasti; pozvonochnye. Izd. 2-oe, dop. [Gor'kii] Gor'kovskoe kn-vo 1955. 585 p. (MIRA 9:10)
(Gorkiy Province--Vertebrates)

KIPARISOV, I. N., Physician.

"Concerning Malignant Neoplasms in Cases of Trauma, especially Gunshot Wounds." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 29 May 50, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

KIPARISOV, M.

New hydroelectric power stations servicing several collective farms. Sel'.stroi. 12 no.9:7-10 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Glavnyy inzh. Ryazanskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta "Sel'elektrostroy".
(Ryazan Province--Hydroelectric power stations)

1. KIPARISOV, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Accounting - Periodicals

7. Problems of theory and practice of Soviet accounting in "Bukhgalterskii uchet." Vop. ekon., no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KRAMAREVSKIY, V.A. [author]; KIPARISOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk [reviewer]

"Conservation of sight." V.A.Kramarevskii. Reviewed by N.M.Kiparisov. Vest. oft. 32 no.5:45-46 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Sight) (Kramarevskii, V.A.)

SOV/137-59-2-4081
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya. 1959, Nr 2. p 253 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Kiparisov, S. S.

TITLE: Technique for the Metallographic Investigation of Boron Carbide (Tekhnika metallograficheskogo issledovaniya karbida bora)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo tsvetn. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 29, pp 367-371

ABSTRACT: The authors present a survey and analysis of the existing methods of preparation and etching of microsections (M) of compact B_4C specimens. Results are described of the investigation of the feasibility of using powdered boron carbide for polishing and the anodic method for etching of the specimens of B_4C. It is established that by successive polisihing with two size fractions of B_4C powder it is possible to attain a sufficiently smooth finish of the M even though at the expense of a somewhat longer time (~ 2 hours), without using the expensive diamond powder. The M preparation method consists of the following: On the specimen an area is ground out with a carborundum wheel, the operation requiring 10 - 15 min at 1750 rpm. The area is treated with 50 - 70 μ B_4C powder applied in the form of a

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Technique for the Metallographic Investigation of Boron Carbide

thick slurry in kerosene or machine oil on a cast iron disc rotating at the rate of 1000 rpm. This treatment requires 25 - 30 min. The second treatment with 5 - 7 μ B_4C powder also on a cast iron disc requires 1 - 1.5 hours. The ground surface is buffed with a cloth disc with a suspension of Al oxide in water. In order to bring out the structure of B_4C the M is treated by anodic etching in a 20% aqueous KOH-solution bath with a Cu cathode. The structure is brought out with sufficient distinctiveness after 5 - 10 sec of etching with an anode cd of 5 - 10 amp/mm^2 and a potential of 8 - 10 v. In conclusion a method for the preparation of B_4C powder microsections is described. Bibliography: 9 references.

V. N.

Card 2/2

33175

S/180/61/000/006/005/020
E073/E535

15.2240

Author: Moyerson, G.A., Kiparisov, S.S. and Ch'en Shao Luan (Moscow)

Title: Influence of cyclic temperature changes on the sintering of titanium carbide

Publication: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 6, 1961, 52-55

Text: The authors studied some possibilities of intensifying the process of densification during sintering of titanium carbide by the method of thermal cycling and by approaching the fusion temperature as closely as possible. Contrary to earlier investigations, the holding times during thermal cycling were short ones, which are more suitable for practical requirements. The initial titanium carbide powder contained: 78.8% Ti, 18.4% $C_{tot.}$ (0.3% C_{free}), 0.5% N. The particle size did not exceed 5 μ, the compressed briquettes had a density of 3.27 to 3.28 g/cm^3, i.e. the porosity was 33%. Sintering was in closed graphite cylindrical shells placed into a furnace with a hydrogen

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atmosphere. Preliminary experiments revealed that changes in the duration of the holding at the maximum temperature in the range 5 to 10 min did not affect the results; therefore, the following three heating conditions were applied: heating to the maximum temperatures of 2400, 2600 and 2800°C, holding at that temperature for 3 min, followed by cooling to 400°C, i.e. until the red brightness ceased, followed by re-heating. To increase the throughout rate, coolers were fitted on both sides of the furnace. Fig.1 shows the change in density ρ, g/cm^3 of titanium carbide as a function of the holding time τ,min and temperature during cyclic (continuous lines) and isothermal (dashed lines) sintering. Microphotographs revealed that an increase in density as a result of cyclic thermal sintering is also accompanied by an increase in the size of the titanium carbide grains and by coagulation and spheroidization of the pores. In a second series of experiments, the influence of the initial state of the surface of the powder particles was investigated. A part of the powder was washed with a mixture of hydrofluoric and nitric acids, the quantity of which was so chosen that about 2% of the total quantity of titanium carbide became dissolved. Specimens of

Influence of cyclic temperature ... S/180/61/000/006/005/020
E073/E535

cleaned and not cleaned titanium carbide were subjected to isothermal sintering at 2600°C and at 2900-2950°C. Fig.3 shows the change in the density ρ, g/cm^3 of cleaned (continuous line curves) and not cleaned specimens (dashed line curves) as a function of the holding time τ, min at the sintering temperatures 2600°C (plot a) and 2900-2950°C (plot b). The cleaning and activation of the surface of the particles led to coarsening of the grain and to an acceleration of the settling. The minimum achieved porosity was about 4% for isothermal sintering at a temperature approaching the fusion temperature for 7 to 10 min. In practice such sintering conditions can be applied only in furnaces where the temperature is accurately and automatically controlled within very narrow limits. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads as follows: Ref.4: Hausner H.S. Metals, 1952, 4, 1039.

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1961

Card 3/4 3

MEYERSON, G.A. (Moskva); KIPARISOV, S.S. (Moskva); CHEN' SHAO-LYAN' [Ch'ên Shao-lien] (Moskva)

Effect of cyclic temperature changes on the sintering of titanium carbide. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:52-55 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Titanium carbide)
(Sintering)